2/23/83 R4800-2A

POLITICS
Congressional pages see government in action, but struggle to fit formal schooling into a busy schedule.

See Page 12.

RELIGION
Constitutional questions surrounding the relation of church to state continue to swirl, as a federal judge rules against a moment-of-silence law in New Mexico, a Virginia group defends Bible classes, and proceedings begin in a federal suit over state control of private schools in Maine.

See This Page and Page 4.

SCIENCE
Responding to the "crisis" in science and mathematics education, a committee of the U. S. House of Representatives is working to put before the full House as soon as possible an "emergency" bill that would provide $250 million to school systems and state education agencies.

See Page 8.

EDUCATION WEEK

American Education's Newspaper of Record Volume II, Number 22 · February 23, 1983

© Editorial Projects in Education

Their Own Pace

Students Self-Taught in Me. Christian Schools

By Hope Aldrich

HARTLAND, ME.—When Jason Butler, 10, comes to school in the morning in this small town, population 1,500, he enters a world very different from that of most U. S. schoolchildren.

In the early morning light, colored red and yellow by stained-glass church windows, he sings religious songs ("It's a grand thing to be a Christian, it's the best thing I know") with 41 schoolmates who range from kindergarten to high-school age.

In a room in the annex of his church, The First Baptist Church of Hartland, he sits down to work at a desk with a red headboard, blue sides, a white chair, and two tiny Christian and U. S. flags propped beside his books.

It is a classroom where no teachers tell him what to do and no bells clang to mark the ends of study periods. Instead, Jason's day is controlled by a series of booklets, each with recurring pictures of a small girl drawn in comic-strip style who tells him what to do and when.

On the first page, the figure reminds him to "Ask Jesus to help" him define his goals and learn a Bible verse. Several pages of reading and exercises follow, and then the smiling face announces it is time for Jason to "score" himself at the "scoring station."

The school, Hartland Christian Academy, is one of nearly 70 fundamentalist schools that have been established in rural Maine in the last 10 years. Most are located in church basements or annexes

Continued on Page 14

Students learn on their own at fundamentalist schools.

Inter-District Suit For Desegregation Nears Settlement

St. Louis, Eight Districts Debate City-County Plan

By Tom Mirga

An inter-district desegregation lawsuit in St. Louis appeared near resolution last week as a federal district judge agreed to postpone for seven days a hearing to determine the liability of eight suburban school districts for segregation in the city's schools.

U. S. District Judge William L. Hungate granted the one-week recess last Wednesday after D. Bruce LaPierre, a Washington University law professor who was appointed "special master," informed him that parties to the lawsuit had agreed to an out-of-court settlement in principle but needed more time to work out its details.

See related stories on page 10.

Mr. LaPierre was appointed by Judge Hungate several weeks ago to bring the parties to the lawsuit together and to lead their negotiations. Lawyers for the city and suburban schools were ordered to appear before the judge again on Feb. 22.

School officials familiar with the lawsuit said that the private negotiations between lawyers for the city and the suburban schools, which continued throughout last week, focused on:

- The voluntary transfer of teachers between the city and suburban schools;
- The establishment of between 15 and 20 new magnet-school programs in suburban St. Louis County; and
- The establishment of a city-county "citizens' panel" that would oversee the voluntary desegregation effort and would eventually facilitate the court's withdrawal from jurisdiction in the case.

The school officials added that the negotiators had yet to reach agreement on the financing of the plan, the level of integration that would be acceptable to both the city and suburban schools, or a timetable for moving the issue out of active litigation.

John S. Foerstel, a spokesman for the city school system, said that lawyers for five of the eight suburban districts that are defendants in the lawsuit have agreed to the settlement.

Lawyers for the three remaining districts, he added, requested the extension "so they could go to their school boards, explain to them the details of the plan, and make

Continued on Page 9

Dogs, Metal Detectors Used in Search for Drugs, Weapons

By Susan Walton

In the New Orleans public schools, where a number of "weapons incidents" occurred during the 1981-82 school year, the school board gave preliminary approval this month to a plan that would allow some school personnel to use metal detectors to catch students carrying concealed weapons onto school grounds.

In Burbank, Calif., a district where a school official describes drug use as "probably less" than in many schools, the school board has given administrators the go-ahead to develop a plan that would bring specially trained dogs in to sniff out illicit drugs and other substances in students' lockers.

The two districts are responding to the problem of "contraband" in the schools in a fashion that is, although not routine, becoming increasingly common. Faced with the need to protect students, as well as to reduce the incidence of illegal behavior, school officials are using security tactics once confined to the military and to customs and law-enforcement agencies.

Often with the help of local police, they are using drug-detecting dogs (known in the military as "biosensors") and metal detectors to find concealed weapons. In many cases in which dogs are used, an equally important objective is to send a powerful message to the students and the community that, as one school official put it, "drugs and school don't mix."

"Obviously, the cause of all this has been drugs and weapons," said Ivan Gluekman, general counsel for the National Association of Secondary School Principals (N.A.S.S.P.). "Schools have tried to find ways

Continued on Page 16

Consolidation Plans Appear, and Disappear, in Some States

By Alex Heard

Chet M. Blaylock, a member of the Montana State Senate's education committee, introduced a school-district consolidation bill this year and learned firsthand just how volatile an issue consolidation can be. "It's not a pleasant thing. I was called everything but a decent human being."

Mr. Blaylock proposed a bill that would have provided financial incentives for the consolidation of 41 high schools that have fewer than 100 students and are less than 20 miles apart. (Any school more than 20 miles from any other would have been granted "isolated status," Mr. Blaylock said, and would not have been affected.)

Under Montana's finance formula, Mr. Blaylock said, the smaller a school is, the more state aid it receives per pupil, with the result that some schools receive as much as five times the amount of aid per pupil than others do. His bill would have removed the financial attractiveness of maintaining a school with fewer than 100 students.

Mr. Blaylock, who has been a superintendent of a 66-student school in northern Montana, said he believes that consolidation of the schools would save money and would increase educational opportunity for students—two arguments often advanced by consolidation proponents.

"When a school is that small, you have to ask teachers to teach in several disciplines, and they can't be equally prepared in all," he said. "And I just don't think you get a lot of mental stimulation in, say, an American history class with two students."

Continued on Page 17

THE WEEK

A SUMMARY OF NEWS AND EVENTS

IN SUMMARY

Praying in School . . .
A federal judge has struck down a New Mexico law that provides for a moment of silence in the state's schools. **Story on Page 4.**

. . . and Studying the Bible
A group of citizens in Virginia has launched a campaign to win broader support for Bible classes in public schools. **Story on Page 4.**

Since You Owe Us, We Owe You
Frustrated by the state's decision to withhold school aid, a Michigan district is withholding its payroll-tax payment. **Story on Page 4.**

Starting Earlier in Vermont
The legislature is considering an early-education program that would include children as young as 3 years old. **Story on Page 6.**

Raising Standards
Kentucky, South Carolina, and other states are joining the growing number that are raising graduation requirements. **Story on Page 6.**

This is the House That . . .
In one of the nation's oldest programs, Fairfax County (Va.) vocational students get on-the-job training by building houses. **Story on Page 7.**

In Defense of Children
The Children's Defense Fund criticizes the Administration's programs for the young and the poor. **Story on Page 8.**

In the Nation's Service
Bilingual-education advocates say support for their discipline will help strengthen the nation's stature in the world. **Story on Page 9.**

In the Congress's Service
In the time left over from running errands and delivering messages, pages find a few hours a day for schooling. **Story on Page 12.**

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EDUCATION WEEK (ISSN 0277-4232) is published 42 times per year (weekly except for the first week in January, the last week in June, the month of July, the first two weeks in August, the first week in November, and the last week in December) by Editorial Projects in Education, Incorporated. Editorial and Advertising Sales Offices located at 1333 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Suite 560, Washington, D.C. 20036. (202) 466-5190. Subscriptions: U.S. and Canada: $39.94 for 42 issues. Foreign: $85.94 (airmail) and $56.44 (surface mail) for 42 issues. Application to mail at second-class postage rates is pending at Washington, D.C. and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to EDUCATION WEEK, P.O. Box 1939, Marion, Ohio 43305. Volume II, Issue 22.

Main Editorial and Business Offices
Suite 560, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
(202) 466-5190

Midwestern Editorial Office
451 The Arcade
Cleveland, OH 44114
(216) 241-7320

EDITOR & PUBLISHER
Ronald A. Wolk

EXECUTIVE EDITOR
Martha K. Matzke

ASSISTANT EDITORS
Susan Walton, Eileen White

COMMENTARY EDITOR
Thomas Toch

STAFF WRITERS
Hope Aldrich, Charlie Euchner, Susan Foster, Alex Heard, Tom Mirga, Sheppard Ranbom, Thomas Toch

MIDWESTERN BUREAU
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ASSISTANT COMMENTARY EDITOR & SYSTEMS MANAGER
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ART DIRECTOR
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Ann Rickerich

EDITORIAL ASSISTANTS
Wendy McCarren, Ann Rickerich

CIRCULATION MANAGER
Rhonda J. Sacher

ASSISTANT TO PUBLISHER
Jeff Ranbom

BOOKKEEPER
Lorna Green

PRODUCTION ASSISTANT
Libby Hatch

CIRCULATION ASSISTANT
Donna Scampoli

INTERN
Monique Hughes

ADVERTISING SALES REPRESENTATIVES

East Coast and Midwest
Leslie K. Hubbard
Suite 560
1333 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
202/466-5190

West Coast, Oklahoma, and Texas
Joe Shere
1507 Bonnie Doone Terrace
Corona del Mar, California 92625
714/640-5689

Grants to help establish Education Week have been made by the following philanthropic foundations: Atlantic Richfield Foundation, Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation, Carnegie Corporation of New York, Cleveland Foundation, Denver Foundation, Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation, Exxon Education Foundation, Faye McBeath Foundation, Frost Foundation, George Gund Foundation, Hartford Foundation for Public Giving, Kettering Family Fund, Esther A. and Joseph Klingenstein Fund, Lilly Endowment, William Penn Foundation, Permanent Charities Fund of Boston, Rhode Island Foundation, San Francisco Foundation, Shell Companies Foundation.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES IN U.S. AND CANADA

One year (42 issues) . . $39.94. Outside the U. S. and Canada . . $56.44 per year for surface mail and $85.94 per year for airmail. Send subscription correspondence to: Education Week, P.O. Box 1939, Marion, Ohio 43305.

Back issues are available at $1.71 each (including 71¢ for first class postage). Send order to: Back Issues, Education Week, Suite 560, 1333 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Subscriptions and Changes of Address
Post Office Box 193
Marion, Ohio 43306

NATIONAL

President Proposes Tax-Credit Program For Private Schools

President Reagan, citing rising costs that are now putting private schools beyond the reach of many families, officially asked the Congress last week to provide tax credits of up to $300 per year for the parents of children who attend private schools.

It is of "great importance to the continued vitality of our society that parents have a meaningful choice between public education and the many forms of private education that are available," he said in a letter to the legislators.

The President noted that, at present, the parents of private-school children pay taxes for public schools and that "this additional cost has always severely limited the ability of lower-income families to choose the nonpublic educational alternative for their children."

"Rising costs are now putting private schools beyond the reach of a growing number of middle-income Americans as well," the President added.

Mr. Reagan's proposal would extend tax credits for 50 percent of private-school tuition paid by parents, with a maximum credit of $100 in fiscal 1983, $200 in 1984, and $300 in 1985. Parents with adjusted gross incomes of $40,000 or less would be eligible for the full credit, and those with incomes of between $60,000 and $40,000 could receive partial credits. Parents with incomes of more than $60,000 would not be eligible for the credits.

The President offered a similar proposal to the Congress last year, but it was never voted on.

Notification Rule For Contraceptives Is Barred by Court

The Reagan Administration was temporarily barred by a federal judge last week from requiring family-planning clinics that receive federal funds to notify parents when minor children receive prescription contraceptives.

U. S. District Judge Henry F. Werker issued a statement saying the Administration's rule "contradicts and subverts the intent of Congress." The Congress, he maintained, provided funds to the clinics to combat the problems of teen-age pregnancy.

The rule would have required the 5,000 clinics that receive funds from the Department of Health and Human Services to notify parents by mail within 10 days of providing prescription contraceptives to girls aged 17 or younger.

A preliminary injunction against the rule, which was scheduled to go into effect on Feb. 25, was issued in a lawsuit brought by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of New York State.

Other lawsuits against the regulation have been filed in Tennessee, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

E.C.S. Said To Lose Federal Contract For Assessment

The Education Commission of the States reportedly has lost a federal grant to operate the National Assessment for Educational Progress, a program that accounts for almost half of the organization's annual operating budget.

According to sources familiar with the project, the Denver-based commission was informally told early last week that the next five-year grant to run the N.A.E.P., which has long been the commission's largest project, would be awarded to the Educational Testing Service in Princeton, N. J.

In fiscal year 1982, the Education Department gave the E.C.S. $4.2 million to operate the assessment. The commission's total revenues that year were $8.7 million. The commission's assessment and evaluation division has operated the N.A.E.P. since July 1969.

An official at the commission who asked not to be identified said that the loss of the grant would lead to staff layoffs and possibly a restructuring of the organization's internal operations.

"Many people here were shocked . . ." the official said.

Federal Court Rules Against Paid Leave For Religious Use

An attempt by a Jewish schoolteacher to win more paid personal-leave days to attend religious services has been turned down in a federal court.

Gerald Pinsker, a teacher in a Denver suburban school, objected that his district only granted two days of paid personal leave per year, not enough to attend four days of services for Yom Kippur and Rosh Hashanah. He claimed the rule is unfair because the school calender allows Christian teachers to observe Christmas and Easter without losing pay.

A judge in U. S. District Court ruled this month, however, that the district does have the right to limit paid personal leave in these circumstances and that the regulation is not an infringement of Mr. Pinsker's First Amendment rights. The district permits unpaid time off for religious holidays.

Mr. Pinsker plans to appeal.

STATES

Mass. Study Finds Harmful Chemicals In Art Materials

A study conducted by the Massachusetts Public Interest Research Group has found that school districts throughout the state routinely purchase art supplies for student use that contain potentially harmful chemicals.

In its study of 21 school districts, the group found dangerous chemicals that have been linked to cancer—including asbestos—in art supplies such as clay, glass, paint sprays, rubber cements, thinners, shellacs, and markers.

The group also found evidence of methylene chloride and lead in products used by elementary and high-school students. In addition to cancer, the chemical substances have been known to cause damage to the heart, lungs, and central nervous system.

Mindy S. Lubber, program director for MASSPIRG, said that the group initiated the study after members heard reports that toxic art supplies were being used in other states. As a result of the group's study, according to Ms. Lubber, at least two of the districts have ordered art teachers to stop using the products identified in the report.

"I'm sure they are rethinking what they will buy and stock on their shelves," Ms. Lubber said. The 21 districts participating in the study have about 265,000 students—about 30 percent of all students in the state, according to Ms. Lubber.

She said the organization has drafted a bill, which is now being considered by the state legislature, that would require comprehensive labeling of art supplies.

Ariz. Panel Passes New Evolution Bill

A bill requiring that evolution be taught as theory rather than fact has been approved by the House Education Committee of the Arizona legislature.

The committee chairman, James Cooper, who sponsored the bill, said the legislation would require that, if a theory of evolution is taught in high schools, it be taught in a way that will not foster a disbelief in religion.

A similar bill was proposed last year but died in committee.

DATABANK

The Nation's 50 Largest School Districts, By Enrollment

Following is a directory of the 50 largest school districts in the nation, ranked from largest to smallest according to the enrollments they reported as of September 1982. The directory also includes the name, salary, and term of the current superintendent as reported by each district. Compiled by Ann Rickerich and Wendy McCarren.

NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.
New York City Public Schools
110 Livingston St.
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201
(212) 678-2880
Frank J. Macchiarola, Chancellor
Salary: $78,000
(Mr. Macchiarola resigned last month, effective March 1. Deputy Chancellor Richard F. Halverson will be acting chancellor until a successor is selected.)
District enrollment: 904,000

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Los Angeles Unified School District
P.O. Box 3307
Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, Calif. 90051
(213) 625-6000
Harry Handler, Superintendent
Salary: $87,000
Contract expires: 6/84
District enrollment: 550,000

CHICAGO, ILL.
Chicago Board of Education
228 North LaSalle St.
Chicago, Ill. 60601
(312) 641-4400
Ruth B. Love, General Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $120,000
Contract expires: 3/85
District enrollment: 438,000

DADE COUNTY, FLA.
Dade County Public Schools
1410 N.E. 2nd Ave.
Miami, Fla. 33132
(305) 350-3268
Leonard Britton, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $82,000
Contract expires: 5/84
District enrollment: 224,000

DETROIT, MICH.
Detroit Public Schools
5057 Woodward Avenue
Detroit, Mich.
(313) 494-1075
Arthur Jefferson, General Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $66,000
Contract expires: 6/85
District enrollment: 203,000

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
School District of Philadelphia
21st St. & Parkway
Philadelphia, Pa. 19103
(814) 299-7823
Constance E. Clayton, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $66,000
Contract expires: 10/85
District enrollment: 202,000

HOUSTON, TEX.
Houston Independent School District
3830 Richmond
Houston, Tex. 77027
(713) 623-5561
Billy R. Reagan, General Superintendent
Salary: $96,000
Contract expires: 9/84
District enrollment: 196,000

HONOLULU, HAWAII
Hawaii State Department of Education
1390 Miller St.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
(808) 548-6565
Donnis H. Thompson, State Superintendent of Education
Salary: $45,900
Contract expires: no contract
District enrollment: 161,042

DALLAS, TEX.
Dallas Independent School District
3700 Ross Ave.
Dallas, Tex. 75204
(214) 824-1620
Linus Wright, General Superintendent
Salary: $93,000
Contract expires: 8/87
District enrollment: 127,000

BROWARD COUNTY, FLA.
The School Board of Broward County
1320 S.W. 4th St.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
(305) 765-6271
William T. McFatter, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $61,825
Contract expires: 7/84
District enrollment: 124,404

FAIRFAX COUNTY, VA.
Fairfax County Public Schools
10700 Page Ave.
Fairfax, Va. 22030
(703) 691-2631
William J. Burkholder, Division Superintendent
Salary: $72,000
Contract expires: 6/85
District enrollment: 121,753

BALTIMORE, MD.
Baltimore City Public Schools
3 East 25th St.
Baltimore, Md. 21218
(301) 396-6859
Alice G. Pinderhughes, Interim Superintendent
(John L. Crew, Superintendent of Public Instruction, retired as of December 31, 1982. Ms. Pinderhughes will serve until a successor is selected.)
Salary: $65,000
District enrollment: 120,000

PRINCE GEORGES COUNTY, MD.
Prince Georges County Public Schools
Upper Marlboro, Md. 20772
(301) 952-4404
Edward J. Feeney, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $69,109
Contract expires: 6/84
District enrollment: 111,800

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.
San Diego Unified School District
4100 Normal St.
San Diego, Calif. 92103
(619) 293-8418
Thomas W. Payzant, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $75,000
Contract expires: 11/85
District enrollment: 110,696

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLA.
Hillsborough County School District
P.O. Box 3408
Tampa, Fla. 33601
(813) 272-4050
Raymond O. Shelton, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $66,875
Contract expires: 6/85
District enrollment: 110,542

MEMPHIS, TENN.
Memphis City School System
2597 Avery Avenue
Memphis, Tenn. 38112
(901) 454-5444
W. W. Herenton, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $61,525
Contract expires: 12/85
District enrollment: 107,000

DUVAL COUNTY, FLA.
Duval County School Board
1701 Prudential Drive
Jacksonville, Fla. 32207
(904) 390-2115
Herb A. Sang, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $74,241
Contract expires: 6/86
District enrollment: 98,602

JEFFERSON COUNTY, KY.
Jefferson County Public Schools
P.O. Box 34020
Louisville, Ky. 40232
(502) 456-3251
Donald W. Ingwerson Superintendent
Salary: $69,345
Contract expires: 7/85
District enrollment: 94,792

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD.
Montgomery County Public Schools
850 Hungerford Drive
Rockville, Md. 20850
(301) 279-3383
Edward Andrews, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $74,000
Contract expires: 6/84
(Mr. Andrews announced last fall that he would step down a year early, in June 1983.)
District enrollment: 92,500

WASHINGTON, D.C.
District of Columbia Public Schools
415 12th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20004
(202) 724-4222
Floretta Dukes McKenzie, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $56,000
Contract expires: 6/84
District enrollment: 91,828

CLARK COUNTY, NEV.
Clark County School District
2832 East Flamingo Road
Las Vegas, Nev. 89121
(702) 736-5310
Robert E. Wentz, Superintendent
Salary: $73,000
Contract expires: 6/83
District enrollment: 89,428

BALTIMORE, MD.
Baltimore County Public Schools
6901 N. Charles St.
Towson, Md. 21204
(301) 494-4281
Robert Y. Dubel, Superintendent
Salary: $66,000
Contract expires: 7/84
District enrollment: 88,156

MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Milwaukee Public Schools
P.O. Drawer 10K
Milwaukee, Wisc. 53201
(414) 475-8001
Lee R. McMurrin, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $63,800
Contract expires: 6/83
District enrollment: 87,400

PINELLAS COUNTY, FLA.
School Board of Pinellas County
P.O. Box 4688
Clearwater, Fla. 33518
(813) 442-1171
Scott N. Rose, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $59,900
Contract expires: 6/85
District enrollment: 85,185

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
New Orleans Public Schools
4100 Touro St.
New Orleans, La. 70122
(504) 288-6561
Charles Martin, Superintendent
Salary: $73,328
Contract expires: 8/87
District enrollment: 82,000

ORANGE COUNTY, FLA.
Orange County Public Schools
P.O. Box 271
Orlando, Fla. 32802
(305) 422-3200
James L. Schott, Superintendent
Salary: $65,000
Contract expires: 6/86
District enrollment: 78,000

JEFFERSON COUNTY, COLO.
Jefferson County Public Schools
1209 Quail St.
Lakewood, Colo. 80215
(303) 231-2222
John B. Peper, Superintendent
Contract expires: 6/85
Salary: $70,000
District enrollment: 77,343

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M.
Albuquerque Public Schools
P.O. Box 25704
Albuquerque, N.M. 87125
(505) 842-3633
Francisco D. Sanchez, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $60,000
Contract expires: 6/83
District enrollment: 75,104

DEKALB COUNTY, GA.
DeKalb County School District
3770 North Decatur Rd.
Decatur, Ga. 30032
(404) 296-1700
Robert R. Freeman, Superintendent
Salary: $61,667
Contract expires: 6/86
District enrollment: 74,966

CLEVELAND, OHIO
Cleveland City School District
1380 East Sixth St.
Cleveland, Ohio 44114
(216) 574-8212
Frederick D. Holliday, Superintendent
Salary: $80,000
Contract expires: 7/85
District enrollment: 77,419

CHARLOTTE, N.C.
Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools
P.O. Box 30035
Charlotte, N.C. 28230
(704) 379-7135
Jay M. Robinson, Superintendent
Salary: $63,268
Contract expires: 6/86
District enrollment: 72,162

PALM BEACH, FLA.
The School Board of Palm Beach County
3323 Belvedere
West Palm Beach, Fla. 33402
(305) 684-5000
Thomas Mills, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $65,320
Contract expires: 6/85
District enrollment: 72,000

COLUMBUS, OHIO
Columbus Public Schools
270 East State St.
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 225-2888
James G. Hyre, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $64,000
Contract expires: 7/85
District enrollment: 69,417

ATLANTA, GA.
Atlanta Public Schools
224 Central Ave., SW
Atlanta, Ga. 30335
(404) 659-3381
Alonzo A. Crim, Superintendent
Salary: $67,500
Contract expires: 7/86
District enrollment: 68,000

NASHVILLE, TENN.
Metropolitan Public Schools of Nashville-Davidson County
2601 Bransford Ave.
Nashville, Tenn. 37204
(615) 259-8419
Charles O. Frazier, Director of Schools
Salary: $50,000
Contract expires: 6/85
District enrollment: 66,328

MOBILE, ALA.
Mobile County Public School System
P.O. Box 1327
Mobile, Ala. 36607
(205) 690-8250
Abe L. Hammons, Superintendent
Salary: $63,800
Contract expires: 6/83
District enrollment: 65,648

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, MD.
Anne Arundel County Public School System
2644 Riva Rd.
Annapolis, Md. 21401
(301) 224-5304
Edward J. Anderson, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $62,640
Contract expires: 6/84
District enrollment: 65,493

FORT WORTH, TEX.
Fort Worth Independent School District
3210 West Lancaster
Fort Worth, Tex. 76107
(817) 336-8311
I. Carl Condoli, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $73,000
Contract expires: 7/84
District enrollment: 64,629

GRANITE COUNTY, UTAH
Granite School District
340 East 3545 South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115
(801) 268-8111
John R. Call, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: (Not available)
Contract expires: 12/83
District enrollment: 63,324

DENVER, COLO.
Denver Public Schools
900 Grant St.
Denver, Colo. 80203
(303) 837-1000
Joseph E. Brzeinski, Superintendent
Salary: $62,000
Contract expires: 6/85
District enrollment: 61,548

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
San Francisco Unified School District
135 Van Ness Ave., Room 209
San Francisco, Calif. 94102
(415) 565-9450
Robert F. Alioto, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $68,500
Contract expires: 7/85
District enrollment: 60,718

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
San Antonio Independent School District
141 Lavaca
San Antonio, Tex. 78210
(512) 299-5506
Victor Rodriguez, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $62,000
Contract expires: 6/85
District enrollment: 59,137

BOSTON, MASS.
Boston Public Schools
26 Court St.
Boston, Mass. 02108
(617) 726-6200
Robert R. Spillane, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $60,000
Contract expires: 6/86
District enrollment: 59,000

ST. LOUIS, MO.
St. Louis Public Schools
911 Locust St.
St. Louis, Mo. 63101
(314) 231-1299
Jerome B. Jones, Superintendent of Schools
(Mr. Jones's contract begins March 1. Ronald Stodghill is serving as Interim Superintendent of Schools until Mr. Jones takes office.)
Salary: $70,000
Contract expires: 3/87
District enrollment: 58,000

POLK COUNTY, FLA.
Polk County Public School Board
P.O. Box 391
Bartow, Fla. 33830
(813) 534-1511
R. Clem Churchwell, Superintendent of Schools
Salary: $50,000
Contract expires: 12/84
District enrollment: 58,000

JEFFERSON COUNTY, LA.
Jefferson Parish School Board
519 Huey P. Long Ave.
Gretna, La. 70053
(504) 367-3120
David DeRuzzo, Superintendent
Salary: $60,000
Contract expires: 6/85
District enrollment: 56,951

BATON ROUGE, LA.
East Baton Rouge Parish Schools
P.O. Box 2950
Baton Rouge, La. 70821
(504) 926-2790
Raymond G. Arbeson, Superintendent
Salary: $60,637
Contract expires: 1/86
District enrollment: 56,137

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Indianapolis Public Schools
120 East Walnut St.
Indianapolis, Ind. 46204
(317) 266-4411
James A. Adams, Superintendent
Salary: $74,650
Contract expires: 6/86
District enrollment: 56,512

VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.
Virginia Beach City Public Schools
Box 6038
Virginia Beach, Va. 23451
(804) 427-4326
Edward E. Brickell, Division Superintendent
Salary: $72,818
Contract expires: 6/85
District enrollment: 55,400

TUCSON, ARIZ.
Tucson Unified School District
1010 E. Tenth St.
Tucson, Ariz. 85719
Merrill A. Grant, Superintendent
Salary: $63,000
Contract expires: 6/84
District enrollment: 53,970

New Criteria Agreed To For Ala. Teacher Training

By Cynthia Smith
Special to Education Week

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—The Alabama board of education voted last week to use teacher-certification-test results as a basis for identifying teacher-training programs in the state's colleges that could be disapproved upon the recommendation of a special review team.

The resolution calls for programs that remain on a target list for four consecutive years to lose board approval automatically.

Currently, teacher candidates must complete a board-approved education program and pass two teacher-certification tests before they can earn a license to teach. Teachers must pass a test in basic professional studies and a second test in their subject area.

The new board resolution links teacher candidates' performance on the tests to the quality of their teacher-training program.

Special Review Team

The proposal adopted calls for using test results to target programs with high student-failure rates, but would base the board's decision to revoke a program's approved status on the findings of a special review team.

The resolution calls for programs in which fewer than 6 of 10 students passed the tests to be placed on target lists.

Then university officials will have the choice of changing the program or improving it.

The state education department would also send a review team to study the school's program and make recommendations for improvement.

If after four consecutive years on the target list the college was unable to improve the test scores of its graduates, the education board could rescind its approval of the program.

John Tyson Jr., the board member who introduced the measure, said it was changed several times to take college officials' fears into consideration and to remove requirements that may have been unfair. For example, the original proposal required that 70 percent of all examinations administered by a program receive passing grades to retain board approval. That was changed to stipulate that 60 percent of a program's students taking the tests be required to pass in order for a program to retain its board approval.

Mr. Tyson described this as a compromise with black university officials who claim the teacher tests are racially biased.

Another board member said the resolution had been "compromised to the point of its being no good."

"I think the thing is so emasculated that all it's going to do is cause problems and cause paper work," he said.

Mr. Tyson defended the plan by saying the board would be on unsound legal ground if it used only the test as a basis for eliminating college programs. He said other compromises would not weaken the proposal but would encourage black officials to review their programs.

The superintendent is required to compile the target list. The list will be released after students' names are verified with universities and after some programs are disqualified.

For example, a program will be dropped if fewer than 10 students at any one school have taken the tests. Programs will also be dropped if more than half the students taking a test have failed on a statewide basis.

University officials had opposed earlier resolutions because they contained no loophole for small programs, such as those for teachers of the deaf or multi-handicapped, and because they questioned the validity of some of the certification tests.

Two States Increase Standards

Continued from Page 6

them. Superintendent of Education Charlie G. Williams has also proposed a 41-point plan to "accelerate progress and improvements" in the schools.

That plan stresses early-intervention programs for students with academic difficulties and increases in teachers' salaries. *(See Education Week, Feb. 9, 1983.)*

• In Maryland, the state board of education has requested that the state department of education initiate a three-year study of the nature and character of secondary education in the state's public schools.

The study will be led by an appointed panel that will assess "critical issues," including the establishment of new graduation requirements, revision of the curriculum, and the introduction of educational technology and experimental programs into the schools.

The group will "examine the philosophy, programs, principles, and standards which provoke direction for the Maryland public high schools," according to a document from the department of education.

Leading the Maryland High School Project study is a 20-member panel of citizen representatives, superintendents, school-board members, a university official, a guidance counselor, and high-school principals and teachers.

• A recommendation to the regents of the University of Wisconsin by a 16-member council urges that all college-bound students in the state pursue an academic program that includes four years of English, three years of mathematics, science, and social studies, and at least two years of a foreign language.

The council's report, *Preparation for College*, advises that "preparing well in high school broadens the choice of college majors and career opportunities available to students."

"The college years are also more productive and enjoyable for students who have the tools to work efficiently and without the need for remedial work that might add time and cost to their education."

The council was appointed by State Superintendent Herbert J. Grover and Robert M. O'Neil, president of the University of Wisconsin system.

COMPUTERS

The Control Data Corporation this month announced a large-scale plan to use computers to expand pre-engineering education at 110 colleges and universities—and, eventually, to bring such programs to the high schools.

The company, which officials said will spend $6 million on the program, will donate more than 400 microcomputers and PLATO software programs to the colleges, which will be selected this spring.

After using the equipment for several months, the colleges will submit proposals for using the PLATO software for pre-engineering courses in high schools and for developing other computer-based education programs.

Among the subjects to be covered by PLATO—an acronym for Programmed Logic for Automatic Teaching Operations—are calculus, chemistry, computer programming with FORTRAN, electrical engineering, fluid mechanics, physics, thermodynamics, and writing.

There are more than 8,000 hours of instruction—mostly for use in elementary and secondary schools—stored in Control Data's CYBER-205 computer in Arden Hills, Minn., company officials said. Those programs are now being converted for use on microcomputers.

The company plans to seek governmental and business aid in increasing the number of PLATO programs for colleges, officials said.

□

Students at two Portland, Ore., high schools have been speaking regularly with students in Japan as part of foreign-language classes.

The American Bell Telephone Company last month installed equipment at Lincoln High School and Cleveland High School that gives and receives satellite signals. Students at the schools sit around a table and converse freely for about a half-hour in each session with students in the city of Sapporo.

The project is relatively inexpensive—about $90 a month to rent the "quorem linear ray microphone system," and another $50 for the half-hour toll call.

The "bugs" still have to be eliminated from a similar telecommunications hookup to a school in Moscow, said Colin Karr-Morse, the director of the office of instructional technology for Portland's schools.

The telephone hookup is the latest step in what Mr. Karr-Morse says is the system's attempt to extend technological advances beyond microcomputers. Other projects already under way include training for staff members via cable television and a computer link between the district's magnet business school and governmental agencies.

The system is also considering installing a central computer that can transmit educational programs to home computers. That project, which would require families to buy keyboards to hook up to their T.V. sets, would offer "totally interactive" programs now usually used with microcomputers.

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Union College, a liberal-arts college in Lincoln, Neb., will put a computer terminal in every dormitory room by the fall 1983 semester.

The 1,000-student college will install 450 Applied Digital Data Systems minicomputers in each of two dormitories for word-processing and use in business, science, music, and language courses. The terminals will be connected to the college's Hewlett-Packard mainframe computer.

The idea to give every student regular access to a computer came from the college's president, Dean Hubbard, in a meeting with alumni.

A spokesman for the college said administrators had considered buying microcomputers—the personal computers that have been used more frequently in homes and schools in recent years—but instead opted for minicomputers to allow access to mainframe programs.

For the 300 students who commute to class, the college will continue to operate its computer center with 35 terminals.

The college, which will require students to complete three credit-hours of computer science to graduate, will also encourage teachers to use computers by lending them microcomputers and offering a 30-percent rebate on purchases.

The total cost of the program will be about $500,000, the college spokesman said. Students will help pay for it with a $150 tuition increase and alumni will pay the rest.

A growing number of colleges have announced plans to require each undergraduate to buy a computer.

□

Under an Industry Department program, Great Britain's 33,000 elementary and secondary schools are acquiring microcomputers for classroom use.

Each of the country's 6,000 high schools already has at least one computer under a subsidization program that was expanded last year to include elementary schools. This second phase will cost about $38 million by next year, an official said.

Under the plan, each school sends two teachers to a microelectronics training program.

□

If you own a television set, you can start using a computer for about $100. Since Timex Inc. introduced the Sinclair 1000 last September for $99, the company has been challenging Commodore for first place in world computer sales.

The 12-ounce machine—really just a keyboard that can be hooked up to a T.V.—has a small memory of 2 bytes. It can handle family budgets, small games, and other simple programs. Industry officials have praised the Sinclair as a good way of eliminating many people's fear of computers.

Texas Instruments last month introduced a more powerful machine (4.2 bytes), the T.I.-99/2 Basic Computer, for $99.95.

The T.I. machine has a more sophisticated keyboard—with raised keys instead of the Sinclair's flat, pressure-point board—and can be supplemented with more extras like printers. The programs that will be available this spring teach programming in the BASIC language.

Computers that are priced at just over $100 include Warner Communications' Atari 400, Commodore International's V.I.C.-20, and Radio Shack's T.R.S.-80/2. —C.E.